NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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JOB PRINTING executed with nealness, cheopness and despotats.

Volume XXVI...... No. 217

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HANDY ANDE-YOUNG LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-PIRATES BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day nd Evening—MARNE—BOOTS AT THE SWAN—BEARS, SEA

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 589 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.-Songi DANCES, BURLESOUES, &C. GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 618 Broadway. DRAWING BOOM ENTRETAINMENTS BALLETS, PARTOMINES, PARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway. -Songs, Bal

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—
BURGEROUSE SONGS, DANCES, PANTONIMES.—BLACK BURNERS

New York, Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

OUR WAR MAPS.

We have issued another edition of the nu merous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Missis sippi and Missouri rivers, and it is now ready for delivery. Agents desiring copies are requested to zend in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WREELY HERALD.

THE SITUATION.

We have nothing new to report concerning the movements of the Union armies at any point on the line of operations. A cautious and wise policy appears to govern the action of General McClellan, and it is not likely that any attack upon the rebel position at Manassas will be renewed until the army under his command is thoroughly organized and put upon a proper war footing, a consummation which is being rapidly and effectively arrived at.

There has been considerable discussion among military men in Washington within the past few days as to the propriety of attacking Charleston by sea, with a view to divert the forces of the rebels from their position in Virginia, where they have manifestly concentrated their largest army. It was thought that such a movement would be an excellent piece of strategy in the present condition of affairs, yet it is not very probable that it will be adopted.

A gentleman who has just reached Washington from Vienna states that the rebels have about 10,000 men at that place and at Fall's Church. An attack upon Alexandria from that direction was talked of. He states further that the estimate of killed at Bull run, as made by the rebels, amounts to 2,700, exclusive of the wounded. They admit that the loss on their formed that the rebels are mining the road between Fall's Church and Fairfax Court House, and that the most important batteries in the direction of Manassas Junction had not been discovered by our troops in the action of the 21st of July.

The city of Baltimore has been selected as the principal rendezvous of the army in the east, in consequence of the facilities of transportation from that point to Washington, Harper's Ferry and Fortress Monroe.

The Navy Department has received official intelligence from the Gulf squadron that the United States steamer South Carolina had made considerable havoc among the vessels which forced the blockade in that locality. On the 4th of July it appears that she captured six schooners, and on the following day two more, at the same time running one ashore. On the 6th and 7th she captured one schooner on each day, making eleven in all, either destroyed or taken. Among other things taken from the prizes were thirteen mail bags full of letters, and thirty-one packages of express matter.

THE NEWS.

We publish some additional extracts from our European files, with a very important and interest ing letter from one of our Paris correspondents.

The Paris correspondent of Le Nord, of Brus

sels, says it was supposed that M. de Menthelon Consul General of France at New York, was re moved in order to appoint him Minister Represen tative to the Southern confederacy. The correspondent remarks that it is rather too soon to make appointments of that kind.

An investigation into the stock of cotton at Liverpool shows that there are now on hand 1,053,710 bales, while last year at the same date (July 19) there were 1,287,520, or 223,000 bales more than now. During the sixteen weeks just ended the increase has been 111,380 bales, while during the same period of 1900 there was an in-

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to June 24. We find no news of importance. Business was rather dull, and exchange had still further declined, being quoted at 25 to 25½ at the latest date. The Brazilian cotton crop this year is less han formerly, and prices advanced about a cent

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to June 14 and Montevideo June 17. The news from that region is quite important. Preparations for war wer making on every side. Colonel Saa has been declared well deserving of his country, and his conduct in San Juan endorsed by the national government in a formal decree signed by the President of the confederation, Derqui, and all the ministers, thus adding fuel to the fire. This has produced the most indignant feeling among the Buenos Ayreans and a protest from Governor Mitre. Five provinces-Cordova, Santiago, Salta, Tucuman and Jujuy have already ranged themselves on the side of Buenos Ayres. San Juan will stedly throw herself into the same scale, making seven against six. The President of Uru-

guay, not knowing how to mind his own business, and anxious to meddle in the quarrel, suddenly, on June 3, dismissed his Cabinet, who had opposed his views, and commenced his arrangements for the campaign. The next advices will most probably bring news of the commencement of a conflict, the theatre of which will be the whole of the immense erritory of La Plata. The forces of Jujuy, Tucu man, Salta and Santiago, which are numerous and well appointed, are under the command of Gen. Rojo, a veteran of the Independence. The defiant attitude of Cordova has caused Saa to retire from her frontier, notwithstandin his threats. President Derqui had since gone to the city of Cordova to settle matters there if posrible, but his labor would be in vain. Urquiza will be Commander-in-Chief on the government side. Business at Buenos Ayres is naturally very much interfered with, and exchange on the United States and Europe at ruinous rates-something like a

iscount of 20 per cent.

The brigs Naiad, Machias and Ben Dunning, seized by the privateer steamer Sumter near Cienuegos, arrived at this port yesterday. They were ed by order of the Spanish government sailed, with others, under convoy, as far as Cape Antonio, of the United States steamer Crusader.

There are to be elected in this State on the 5th of November next, besides county efficers, a Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer, Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, Inector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Ap eals, and members of the Senate and Assembly.

The States of North Carolina and Tennesses held their annual elections on the 1st instant, and those of Alabama, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas on the 5th. The candidates for Governor in Tensessee were Wm. H. Polk and Isham G. Harris, the present incumbent both secessionists. In Texas, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of the General Land Office, members of the Legislature and representatives to the rebel Conress were to have been chosen. In Arkansas th people voted on the question of secession, which was merely the enactment of another farce, as the politicians did the work effectually three month

ago.
The Convention of Texas which deposed Go vernor Houston and elected a new executive officer was never authorized by any recognized power in the State. The elections for delegates to that Convention were called in some of the counties by civil justices, in others by ex-judges, and in many sections by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and even con stables, while in a great number of counties no elections were called or held; yet the acts of this Convention, according to secession doctrine, were strictly legal and all its proceedings were recognized. The Missouri Convention, which has declared vacant the seats of a runaway Governor and other functionaries, and elect ed new State officers in their places, was duly authorized by act of the Legislature, and in every particular was called and held in strict conformity to law. This latter body is denounced by he secessionists, and all its proceedings are de clared to be decidedly "unconstitutional." What a vast difference it makes whose bull gored the ox. Gen. Tochman, commander of the Louisiana brigade in the rebel army, has resigned his com

mission. No cause is given. The Grand Jury were empannelled yesterday in he General Sessions, when Recorder Hoffman delivered a brief charge. His Honor made some pertinent remarks upon the indisposition maniested by the men of wealth and standing in the community to discharge the duties of Grand Jurors, without whose co-operation the administration of criminal justice in such a city as New York could not be prompt and effectual. The Recorder intinated that in future he would impose the utmost penalty of the law upon jurors who falled to

promptly obey the summons of the Court.

The Louisville Democrat says Kentucky must HERALD contended weeks ago she must eventually do. There can be no neutral position in this war; and as the people of the State have again emphatically declared for the Union, Esquire Magoffin might as well get off the fence and make preparations for assuming his share of the burdens and re-

The amount of salt inspected this year from Jan uary 1 to August 3 on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation was 2,403.583 bushels. The number of bushels inspected last year during the same time was 1,727,093-increase over last year 676,490 bushels.
Four editors of prominent Southern journals

were killed in the battle of Bull run. Five fires occurred in New Orleans, between the

hours of six on the evening of the 29th uit. and five o'clock next morning.

Many articles in the New Orleans market have a ontinued upward tendency. On the 30th ult. flour was selling at wholesale for \$9 50; corn, 65 cents a bushel; oats, 60 cents; pork, \$24 50 per barrel; hams, 16 cents a pound, and coffee at 30 cents.

The Newark Mercury appeared again yester day in our list of Northern secession journal through an oversight. The Newark Journal was the paper designed for the position occupied in

There are nine hundred colored contraband now in Fortress Monroe of the following classes

Able-bodied men.......300 \$506,000

The will of Mrs. Susan M. Parish was to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. This lady was the widow of Henry Parish, whose will is still in litigation. Mrs. Parish devises valuables and property to the amount of about \$250,000.

The Board of Excise seem determined to enforce the excise law. Yesterday Thomas Churchill. of 358 Water street, James Collins, of 45 Oak street, John Fay, of 256 East Pourteenth street, Peter Ferran, of 95 Roosevelt street, George Doyle, of 90 James street, Thomas Dumphy, of 376 Water street, and others, whose names we could not earn, were arrested and imprisoned for selling liquor without license. Since the last session of the Board sixty-four persons have applied for

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales about 1,600 bales, closing at 18%c. a 17c. for middling up lands. Even lots were scarce, and small purcels reported at a fraction above 17c. It is difficult, in the present state of the market, to give exact quotations. Opinions also very regarding the present stock in this market. Some estimates place it about 20,000 bales, while others go as low as 15,000. The sales making are mostly on speculation, with small parcels purchased by spinners. Receipts of breadstuffs were light, which, with the prerailing case in the rates of freights, impar ed more activity and firmness to flour, which closed at 5c. advance for common grades. Wheat, from the same causes, was firmer and active. Corn was active at unchanged prices. Pork was unchanged, and the de-mand moderate, with sales of mess at \$15.75, and of prime at \$11. Beef was firm. Sugars were active as irm, and for some grades closed at an advance of %c. per pound. The sales embraced about 3,000 hhds. and 224 bears at rates given in another place. Coffee was firm. The chief rale consisted of 3,000 bags of Rio at 13c. a 16c. Preights were active, especially to Liverpool and to Havre, at rates given in another column.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE UNION CACHE IN KEN-TUCKY .- From the news which we published yesterday from Kentucky the reader has seen that the Union cause has triumphed gloriously in that border State. In the elections the Union men carried the day, as they did in Western Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. Delaware is all right. The border States, therefore, wherever they had a chance to speak freely,

Eastern Virginia if the rebel troops were removed. It is to be hoped that that time is not far distant, and that Eastern Virginia will follow in the wake of Western Virginia, and shake off the incubus of rebellion which is pressing her to the earth and crushing out her vitals.

The Cry of "Peace, Peace, When There is no Peace"-Union or Disunion the Only

Our Northern peacemakers of the Southern Confederate school, through their agents in Congress and through their newspaper organs, have recently become somewhat noisy and importunate with their petitions and resolutions in favor of some peace offering to the South in the form of amendments to the federal constitution, or in the call of a national convention, or through a special committee of peacemakers. All such peace propositions, however, are so manifestly out of season and out of place at this crisis that no argument is needed to expose their fallacy. The only overtures of peace that would now be listened to by Jefferson Davis and his confederates would be overtures embracing the recognition of our revolted States s an independent nation.

In his first message to the Confederate Congress, Provisional President Davis very earnesty protested his desire for peace, that the Confe derate States were ready to make almost any sacrifice for the sake of peace, except (the only matter in issue) the sacrifice of their national independence. They had entered into this war for the purpose of establishing an independent Southern confederacy, and, peace or no peace, they would establish it. In a subsequent session of the same Congress, if we are not mistaken, a member thereof declared that if the government at Washington were to submit to the rebel authorities of the South a blank sheet of paper, upon which they might write their own terms for a restoration of our revolted States to the Union, the offer would be rejected. With such manifestations from Davis and his confederates months ago, before they had tried their strength in the field of battle, can it be supposed that now, since our late army disaster in Virginia, they would listen for a moment to any peace proposition falling short of the recognition of Southern independence? No. So inflated have Davis and his governing rebel associates become since their late unex pected victory, that it may be doubted whether they would now accept even our recognition of a Southern confederacy, unless it embraced the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia and the city of Washington.

Our readers will remember that in the United States Senate in December last, in a speech which, at the time, was considered very amusing but which was delivered with a suggestive gravity, Senator Iverson, of Georgia, predicting the fulfilment of the work of this Southern rebellion which has since occurred, spoke of Washington as admirably adapted for all the purposes of the federal capital of the South Nor can we feel assured of the abandonment of this idea by the rebol leaders, until they shall have been reduced to the extremity of evacuating the State of Virginia. Then, perhaps, they will be prepared not only to entertain proposi tions of peace, but to advance them.

Meantime, we have seen only one Northern proposition for peace which comes within range of the ultimatum of this rebellion. This propo sition was in the shape of a memorial submitte in Congress a few days ago from citizens of Prattsville, New York, by the Hon. Benjamin Wood, flatly recommending a treaty of peace upon the basis of a Southern confederacy a preferable to civil war. And this is the precise ssue involved in this war-Union or disunion Belonging to the Union party of the country. adhering to the Union cause, and strong in the faith of its enduring vitality, we also believe that this Southern rebellion is the work of a Southern minority, and an oppressive Southern despotism, from which a majority of the sober. are still hopeful of an ultimate deliverance and restoration to the Union. We still believe, too. that with the first defeat, on a grand scale, of the rebels in the field, there will be a Union reaction in the South, and especially in the socalled border slave States, which will render the work of the pacification of the cotton States perfectly sure and comparatively easy.

With a division of the Union peaceably, with out bloodshed, and in a fraternal spirit on both ides, a Northern and a Southern confederacy might, perhaps, go on side by side, each pursuing its own peculiar destiny, for many years, without a warlike collision. But an appeal to arms has left us no other alternative than the sword to determine this issue between the supremacy of the federal government and the ipse dixit of a rebellious State, or of a conspiracy of rebellious States. Suppose we were to make peace upon the recommendation of this Prattsville petition-that the eleven States involved in this Southern rebellion are permitted to set up as a nation to themselves-how long would a peace, thus purchased, hold good, after the taste of blood which both sides have had in this war? It would not last a year; it would be ruptured. perhaps, before the expiration of six months, in some border or seaboard disturbances, or by some examples of ruffianism on the one side, calling for redress by the government of the other side. As a matter of security against such international quarrels, the Northern confederacy and the Southern confederacy would instantly recognise the necessity for a protecting cordon of great fortresses, for a great regular standing

army at all times, and for a powerful navy. From a republican government, North and South, thus organized and defended, it would be but an easy and natural step to a military despotism. Nor would it be very long before some sagacious and ambitious President, a la Louis Napoleon, seizing upon the army, would march forward to establish his empire on the ruins of our republican institutions. North and South. But we should be more ant to have two, three or half a dozen military chieftains in the field at the same time, North, East, South and West, repeating among us the military changes and elections and constant wars of the deplorable republics of Mexico, Central and

South America. Against all such dreadful and disastrous conequences our only hope, North and South, after all that has occurred, is the maintenance of our Union in its integrity. Men may cry "Peace, peace, but there is no peace," nor can there be peace amongst us upon any other basis than the Union. Let us disarm this Southern rebellion. and we shall have a reliable and an enduring peace, for the supremacy and the power of the Union will be established. And we have no doubt of the power of the loyal States to bring back our revolted States to their allegiance, for we have no doubt that a majority of the people

have declared for the Union, and so would of the South, gronning under the spurious despotism which now oppresses them, are anxiously awaiting the day of their deliverance.

> The Extraordinary Congress-The Re Before the Country.

The extra or war session of Congress met on the Fourth day of July last, the anniversary of our national independence, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. That proclamation set forth that the National Legislature was convened for the purpose of considering and determining such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest might seem to demand. The events which had been for some three months crowding upon the country, threatening its nationality and very existence, made the occasion of the meeting of an extra Congress be looked forward to with the most intense interest by all classes of the people, from the President down. It was true all minds felt, ne matter how grievous the conviction might be, that this was to be no peace Congress: that no measures of compromise or conciliation could be even thought of; for those who had formerly stood between the people of the Southern States and their friends in the free States had first sounded the slogan of war and then destroyed all means of mediation by withdrawing from the halls of Congress. Under these circumstances vigorous legislative measures were locked for and it was with feelings of configuration of their representatives in either branch of the Capitol at Washington. The President's Message was the absorbing topic of speculation, and it was felt that a great deal depended upon its tone and the extent of the demand he would make upon Congress to suppress the rebellion rampant in twelve States of the Union.

In all their anxiety the people of the loyal States confided hopefully in their Chief Magistrate and upon the men whom they had sent to represent them, and in their joint hands they felt that the cause of the Union was safe. The first act of the President and of Congress confirmed this. In his Message, after combat ting in characteristic, but in plain and simple language, the doctrine of seces sion, showing how contrary it was to the spirit of the constitution and destructive to national prosperity and greatness, and impressing upon Congress the necessity of grappling it with a strong band, he proposed the raising of a volunteer force of four hundred thousand men, and the appropriation of a sum of four hundred millions of dollars, to put down the rebellion. This demand might have appeared equal to the emergency; but, in order to strengthen the hands of the government to the fullest extent, Congress passed a bill to empower the raising of a force of a half million of men, and five hundred millions dollars, thus considerably exceeding the requisition made upon them. This was one of the first acts of the extra Congress, and one bill was reported for the double ob. ject of raising men and money. Subsequently the bill was amended, and its operation confined merely to the raising of the volunteer force, other bills being drawn and subsequently passed to provide the above amount of money. This act of Congress gave general satisfaction to the people, as did every act having for its object, whether directly or indirectly, the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Many of the acts of the session are of a retrospective character, necessary to legalize the acts of the President in his first steps-and when it was impossible to receive the sanction of Congress-to meet the exigencies pressing upon the country. But the important bills submitted by either

house, were the Tariff and Loan bills. In these will be found a legislation new to the country. but which will, nevertheless, receive the con. currence of the whole community in view of the extraordinary necessity therefor. The act comes before us in a different form than when first reported. The tax upon gold and silver watches and carriages, and the excise duty upon domestic liquors have been struck out-There is a levy of tweaty millions upon real property and incomes. Incomes exceeding eight hundred dollars pay an annual tax of three per cent on the excess. The incomes of non-residents are taxed five per cent. The income tax will be more particularly felt by all who receive wages or salaries exceeding the limit fixed, as well as by those who derive incomes "from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest on money or debts, interest on legacies, annuities, or de rived from any other source within or beyond the boundaries of the United States" Of this direct tax of twenty millions New York pays \$2,603,918. Bills have also been passed for the increase of the regular standing army, for the appropriation of \$100,000 for field fortifications for the defence of the capital, for the building of armored vessels of war, for the maintenance of the volunteer force, for paying to the Governors of States the cost of suppressing insurrection in their midst, and several others all more or less looking to the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Congress has not spent much time in idle talking. It has acted up to the apprehensions elicited by the greatness of the danger, and members can return to their constituencies with the pleasing reflection that they have done their duty to the country in this her hour of peril-In another column we give a list of the bills passed by either House.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.-There has been good deal of misconception as to the provisions of the Income and Direct Tax bill. This has been owing partly to the haste with which it was passed, and partly to the confused manner in which its details were given in the Congressional reports. After it was legislated upon by the House, it was sent to the Senate, where, on a second reading, the two houses got into a deadlock upon it, which was surmounted by its being referred to the joint Committee of Conference on the Tariff. By a plan agreed upon in the committee all further difficulties, both on the Tariff and the Direct Tax bill were obviated-We give the Tariff in a tabulated form in our impression of to-day, so that all may readily find the articles in which they are interested The Direct Tax bill we have already published. It will be seen that in the measure, as amend ed, the proposed tax on carriages and watches, and the excise duty on beer and spirits, are entirely dropped. The direct taxes, therefore, resolve themselves into a tax of three per cent on all incomes in excess of \$800, and of five per cent on the incomes of non-residents. This would have been more clearly understood but for the muddiness of the Congressional reports, which left it to be inferred that all the original provisions of the bill had been retained.

The Coming Excitement at Long Branch-Anticipated Arrival of Mrs. President

Lincoln.

Thus far the present season has been the dullest and most dreary that our watering places have experienced in forty years. At Newport and Saratoga the hotels are almost descried and are not paying expenses; while at Lebanon Sharon, Nahant and other places of lesser note. there is no stir or life whatever. Families which usually rusticate at one or the other of our watering places now board with or visit country friends and relatives, or stay here in the city and patronize excursions up the Hudson or down the bay. Thus cut off from their usual customers by the necessary economy of -the times, the "summer resorts of beauty and fashion" are in a very bad way, and the hotel keepers sulkily entertain the solitary guest, or idly abuse the more idle waiters.

Well, most of the watering place landlords deserve their fate, and we have no sympathy to spare them and no hopes of better times to offer. At Long Branch, however, an event is anticipated which will set the hotels ablaze with excitement, and which promises to result in the concentration of all our float ing fashionables at that popular resort. Mrs. President Lincoln has selected Long Branch for her Vichy or Isle of Wight this summer, and is expected to arrive there in the course of a few days. During her trip from Springfield to Washington the lady of the Pre sident was accompanied by a select escort; and of late, during her visits to the camps about Washington, her suite was composed of such distinguished military and official personages as Generals Sandford and Walbridge, and Mr-Commissioner Woods. Now, whether these gentlemen will attend her at Long Branch we are not informed; but certainly the suite of Mrs. Lincoln will be as numerous and brilliant as becomes her rank as the first lady in the land-the republican queen. In addition to this, all the foreigners at present visiting this country will of course go to Long Branch, and all of our fash ionables, great and small, will low suit and swell the cortege of the President's lady. There is no fear, therefore, that her seaside court will be eclipsed by that of any of the European queens in beauty, talent, fashion and attractiveness.

Most assuredly the beauty and chivalry which may gather there will not be disappointed in Mrs. Lincoln, and will find her deserving of all the honors and attentions they can bestow. The lady of the President is at once the highest and the best instance of the adaptability of the American character, and of the facility with which a true born American woman can occupy and adorn any station to which she may be called. As a bright young girl, the daughter of one of the best and oldest Kentucky families, Mrs. Lincoln is still held in the most fond and loving remembrance by those who knew her in her girlhood. As the wife of Honest Abe Lincoln, of Springfield, she was esteemed as a modest, unassuming, kind hearted, benevolent, housewifely, matronly little woman-respected by her neighbors, beloved by the poor, honored by all-a genuine helpmate to a rising lawyer, who had to achieve his fame and fortune by sheer force of talent and hard work. Presently, by a sudden turn in the tide of

political fortune, Mrs. Lincoln was obliged to assume a new character upon a larger stage, and with the country and the world as an audience. She was no longer the wife of a Western lawyer, but of the President of a great nation. She was introduced to the people during her tour from Springfield to Washington, and her unassuming yet dignified manner, her infinite tact and her womanly virtues, attracted attention and won all hearts. At the capital she was thrown suddenly among a number of old-time fashionables, to whom her simplicity seemed rustic and her cordiality ill-bred. and who would gladly have patronized and controlled her. Without any apparent effort, however, the President's lady quietly ignored her would-be mentors, and took the lead of society with as easy grace as if she had been born to the station of mistress of the White House. Soon after, she came to the metropolis, visited the most modish stores, and-like the Empress Eugenie, who was as suddenly elevated in rank-displayed such exquisite taste in the selection of the materials she desired, and of the fashion of their make that all the fashionable ladies of New York were astir with wonder and surprise. Returning to Washington, the President's lady received and entertained the most polished diplemats and the most fastidious courtlers of Europe with an ease and elegance which made republican simplicity seem almost regal. Her state dinner to the Prince Napoleon, on Saturday last, was a model of completeness, taste and geniality; and, altogether, this Kentucky girl, this Western matron, this republican queen, puts to the blush and entirely eclipses the first ladies of Europe—the excellent Victoria, the pensive Eugenie and the brilliant Isabella

Thus having burst upon the fashionable world as suddenly and as brilliantly as the last comet did upon the celestial, Mrs. Lincoln is now about to leave Washington for a time to enjoy the purer air and more healthful breezes of Long Branch, and to achieve new triumphs in a brief summer eampaign. Let all of our best society prepare to follow in her train.

THE CROPS.-According to all accounts, this season's crops will be the finest and most abundant ever known. The demand which has set in from Europe for our cereals, although not as great as last year, when there was a failure in the foreign crops, promises not to fall much short of it. Assuming it to be a third less, it would still help the West to recuperate largely, and its influence would be most beneficially felt by the trade of our city. We believe that our exports of breadstuffs will this year go a great way towards compensating us for the loss of our Southern customers by giving the West increased means to purchase. We must, therefore, balance the good against the bad, and thank Providence for not having superadded to the evils of war the embarrassments arising from a short barvest.

INDUCEMENTS TO ENLIST FOR THE WAR .- By an act of Congress, recently passed, the soldiers' pay is increased from eleven dollars to fifteen dollars per month, and the pay of non-commissioned officers is increased in proportion. To the late three months troops a bounty of thirty dollars per man is offered if they re-enlist for the war individually, forty dollars if they reenlist by companies, and fifty dollars if they reenlist by regiments. This liberality will no doubt be attended with good effect, and in these hard times the government will probably obtain all the men it wants.

BRITISH OPINION OF OUR VOLUNTEER ARMY. We yesterday transferred from the London Times to our own columns an article referring to our army and the military and patrio tic spirit of our people in the most flattering ter. us. The citizens of the United States are told th at they may well be proud of their new army, and that more than forty years of peace, broken only by such interruptions as the Mexican war and A'e expedition to Utah, have not in the least degree blunted their military spirit, and that if republican institutions are indeed on their trial, it is not at this point that they will break down-"A people in arms," says the journal in question, "can never be otherwise than formidable, and in this case they will be opposed to an enemy by no means their superiors in equipment or discipline. Such an effort must command admiration; and, regarded as an experiment, is well calculated to inspire confidence in the elasticity of volunteer organizations." The Times seems raised to a pitch of astonish by the Senate's more than responding to the President's appeal by authorizing the employment of five hundred thousand volunteers a appropriating five hundred millions of dollars for the war; and it candidly expresses its agree able surprise at the immense outpouring of vo-lunteers to sustain the action of the government, and sees no reason to doubt that the federal army may be increased indefinitely.

The article alluded to is written in a more cordial spirit than any of its immediate predecessors on American affairs; but, doubtless, the high opinion of our army here expresse will be considerably modified under the influence of the intelligence of the retreat from Bull run. But this ought not to be the case. The finest armies in the world have occasionally yielded to panics and suffered partial defeat The British army in India, at the outbreak of the mutiny, and up to the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, the new commander-in-chief, met with a succession of reverses; yet the British conquered India, with its hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants. The English ought to look upon the Bull run defeat precisely as we look upon it—as a disaster, and nothing more. It is not an event which will in the least militate against the ultimate success of our arms. It was an unfortanate occurrence, an ill-planned advance, a costly reconnoissance; but bad as it was, it developed the pluck and stamina of our troops, and to the blundering and misunderstanding of the generals all our loss is attributable. The disaster at Bull run will, therefore, only nerve us anew for fresh battles, with more victorious

THE MILITARY LEVIES OF THE REBELS.-We see that the rebel Secretary of State has made a call upon the Confederate Congress for 600,000 soldiers. When Mr. Lincoln made a requisition for 75,000 volunteers, it was followed by one from Jeff. Davis for 150,000. The Confederates have become a little more modest, for the vote of 500,000 men by our Congress, instead being doubled by them, as on the former occasion, is now only exceeded by one-sixth of the number. As there are in the secoded States only a million of able-bodied whites between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and as a large proportion of this number will be required to protect the plantations, it requires no very great calculation to see that it is utterly out of their power to raise anything like the 600,000 soldiers called for. In Virginia, Pensacola, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas they have, probably, at this moment some 250,000 men under arms, and this is as much as they will ever be able to raise. The call which they have just made is merely for buncombe, like the speech of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, when he gravely assured his dupes that he had captured at Bull run provisions sufficient to supply 50,000 men for a year, when, in fact, the rebels were so straitened in that way that General Beauregard was compelled to issue a proclamation a few days after, telling the people of Loudon county that if they did with food he would be compelled to use force to obtain it.

Tuppe to Northe Live Learner ... The rest. dents of Prattsville, Greene county, in this State, have, we perceive, presented a petition to Congress praying for a compromise between the North and South on the basis of that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, giving to the slave States slavery protection in the common Territories, or an acknowledgment of their independence, either of which, in the opinion of the petitioners, would be honorable to the federal government and preferable to a civil war, in which the success of the Union army is described as doubtful. It is very kind of the people of Prattsville to take so deep an interest in the welfare of the republic, and, were it perfectly disinterested, the act would be entitled to a certain amount of commendation. But, unfortanately, the motive in this instance is not disinterested. Prattsville, be it known, is a place which owes its existence to leather. It derived its name from one Pratt, a tanner, whose pits were on the spot, and he has been followed by a host of other tanners, and all the wealth of the township has been derived from the manufacturing of leather. Now, it is well known that the leather trade, like all others, has suffered severely in consequence of the war, and that, notwithstanding an unparalleled demand for that substance in the rebellious States; so much, indeed, are the rebels in want of it that they have been forced to make and repair saddlery with canvass, and such like. The advantage of opening the Southern market to the leather men of Prattsville is therefore obvious, and we cease to wonder why they are so earnest in petitioning for peace.

City Intelligence.

the late Aaron Clark, Mayor of New York as far back as 1837, took place yesterday morning from No. 180 Degraw street, Brooklyn, where hundreds of the friends of de ceased were gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed. The religious services were the church being crowded with a highly fashionable con gregation. The coffin containing the remains were carried from the perch up the main aisle to the altar, Rev. Dr. Vinion reading the imposing services for the dead, in ac-cordance with the regulations of the Episcopal church. The coffin was of resewood, silver mounted, and contained the following inscription:—

AARON CLARK AGED TI YEARS.

At the conclusion of the services Dr. Vinton delivered brief and instructive discourse on the dead, giving a shor sketch of Mayor Clark's career, and pointing out the saluary lesson that however high the dignity of man, hi inevitable fate is to be committed to the earth—ashes to

ashes, dust to dust.

The coffin was then placed in the hearse, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery in Second avenue, where the remains were duly interred.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE hold a special meeting to-day. at one o'clock, when an address will be Joseph A. Wright, late United States Minister to Prussia. Subject, "The Commercial and Political Relations between the United States and Europe."